

Repositorios institucionales: una vía hacia el acceso, la visibilidad y la preservación de la producción científica

El significado de un repositorio institucional



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¿Recurso Open Access?

¿Qué?

- Objeto digital
- Accesible a través de internet
- Sin restricciones económicas o derivadas de los derechos de copyright sobre el mismo

Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) de febrero 2002.

By 'open access' to this literature, we mean **its free availability on the public internet**, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, **without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.**

The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, **should be to give authors control over the integrity** of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited”

Declaración de Bethesda

Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland, en abril del 2003:

“ **The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to**, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution.....on that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving”

Declaración de Berlín, 2003 (*Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities*):

“Our mission of **disseminating knowledge** is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society. New possibilities of knowledge dissemination not only through the classical form but also and increasingly **through the open access paradigm via the Internet** have to be supported. We define open access as a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community.

In order to realize the vision of a global and accessible representation of knowledge, the future Web has to be sustainable, interactive, and transparent.

Content and software tools must be openly accessible and compatible”

Budapest Open Acces Initiative

Declaración de Bethesda

Declaración de Berlín

**Definición
BBB**



El poseedor del copyright sobre un trabajo debe consentir en “ la reproducción, uso, distribución y acceso a través de internet con una finalidad responsable, siempre con el reconocimiento y agradecimiento de la autoría del mismo”

¿Qué es un repositorio?



Clifford A. Lynch (2003). **Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age**. *ARL Bimonthly Report* 226. <http://www.arl.org/newsltr/226/ir.html>

"A university-based institutional repository is a **set of services** that a university offers to the members of its community for the **management and dissemination of digital materials** created **by the institution and its community members**. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including **long-term preservation** where appropriate, as well as **organization and access or distribution**"

..... an effective institutional repository represents a **collaboration** among **librarians, information technologists, archives and records managers**, faculty, and university administrators and **policymakers**. At any given point in time, an institutional repository will be supported by a **set of information technologies**."

.....+ “objetos digitales” de una institución.....

.....**Repositorio institucional**

+ open access

.....**Repositorio institucional open access**

+ protocolo OAI-PMH

.....**Repositorio de ficheros abiertos (OAI)**



Open access - Repositorios (+ Arquitectura OAI, Open Archives Initiative)

Objetivos:

- ✓ Favorecer la difusión, visibilidad Aumentar el impacto de la producción científica
- ✓ Preservación de la misma

Libre acceso.....mayor impacto



Repositorios institucionales.....

- Perfil de la Institución
- Constituir un “sello” de calidad
- “Marca” de identidad de la misma
- Trascendencia tanto de ámbito nacional como internacional
- Permite la comparación de índices clásicos de evaluación con nuevos derivados del libre acceso y de su visibilidad en otros entornos
- Abre un nuevo campo de análisis documental de los objetos digitales archivados

Otras opiniones.....

P. Suber

- An institutional repository is primarily a vehicle for open access
- It's more useful if: interoperable, it takes steps for the long-term preservation of its contents and accompanied by an effective institutional policy to fill it with the research output of the faculty
- A successful IR is not just software, disk space, and content; it's a living organism of institutional activity, inseparable from the day-to-day research practices of the institution.
- It functions as the academic face of the institution.
- There is no print publication or physical building that can better represent the research faculty of the institution performing their research mission.
- Administrators should cultivate it with care and point to it with pride

S. Harnad

- The literal meaning of an IR is a locus for depositing an institution's digital content.
- The first priority in content is the institution's own research output, deposited in order to maximize its usage and impact.
- Another important use of the research deposited in the IR is for research performance evaluation.
- There are other uses for IRs besides OA: courseware, gray literature, digital curation and preservation, electronic publishing, etc. but it is a great strategic mistake at this time to give these other uses priority, or even equal priority with OA.

Contrastes.....

.....conceptos enfrentados

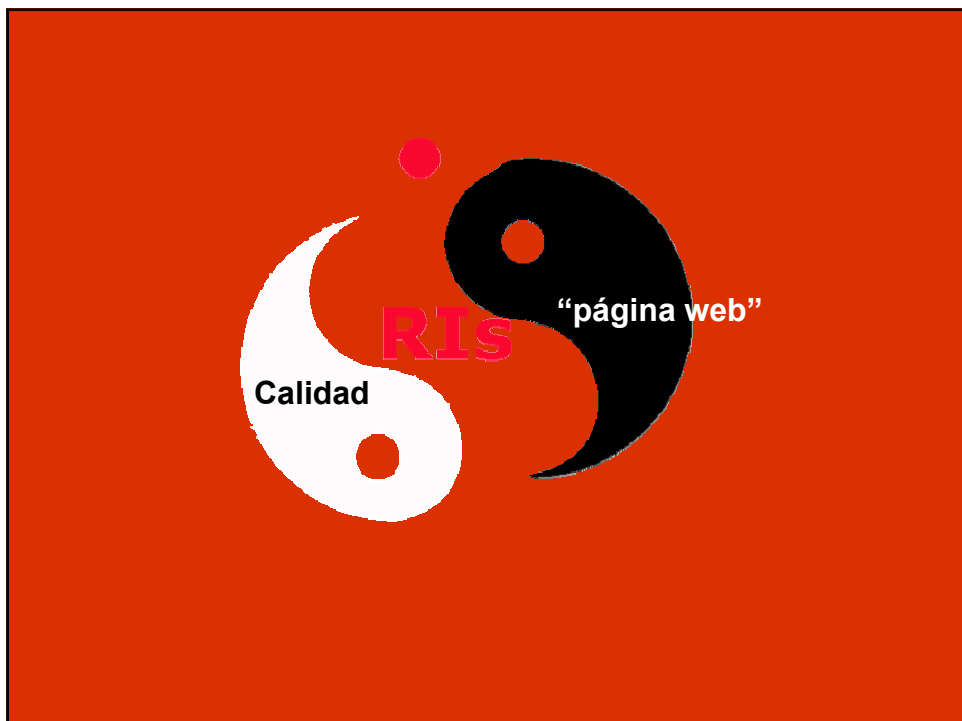
Contenidos

Políticas

Copyright

La participación de las partes implicadas





Autoarchivo.....



Políticas a favor de open access.....

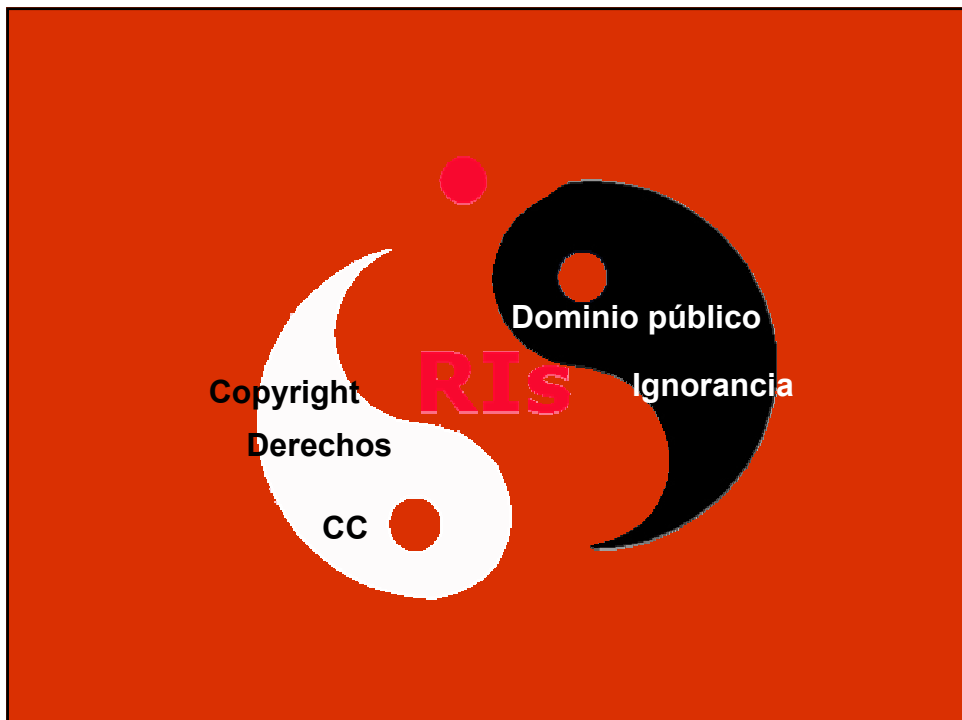
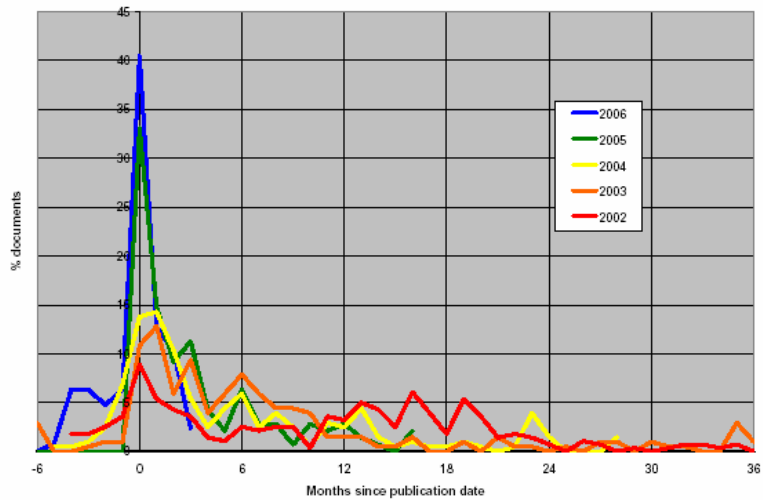
¿Mandato, requisito o recomendación?

Stick and Carrot?



The Department of Electronics & Computer Science (ECS).

Figure 6 - Southampton deposit delays

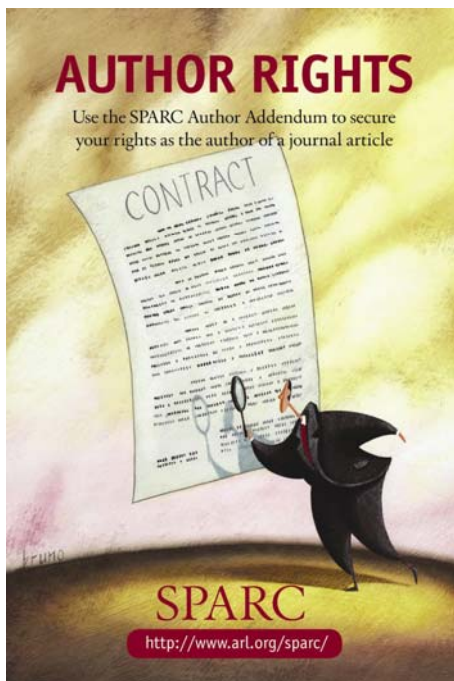


\$ + © = restricción



Open access

El autor retiene derechos sobre el Copyright.....permite el autoarchivo



Quando firmas la cesión del copyright firmas un contrato

Autores cuando son lectores: ¿Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?

Autores

Desconocen, objetan, se resisten.....

Lectores

Aceptan la idea de OA, del auto-archivo de las publicaciones y aprobarían el mandato para el mismo (81% Key Perspectives study)



- Ignorancia de cuestiones relacionadas con el copyright: derechos propios del autor, política editorial sobre auto-archivo, etc.
- Ignorancia sobre el movimiento access en general.
- Miedo a la falta de control sobre artículos depositados en repositorios (plagio, conflictos de interés, dudas sobre la calidad del medio).
- Falta de motivación
- “No encuentro el momento...” ¿cómo?
- Resistencia al cambio en el sistema “inercia”
- Simple objeción a la compartición

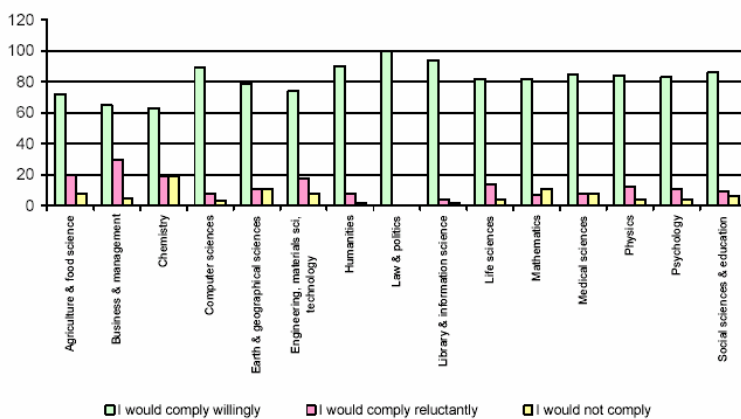
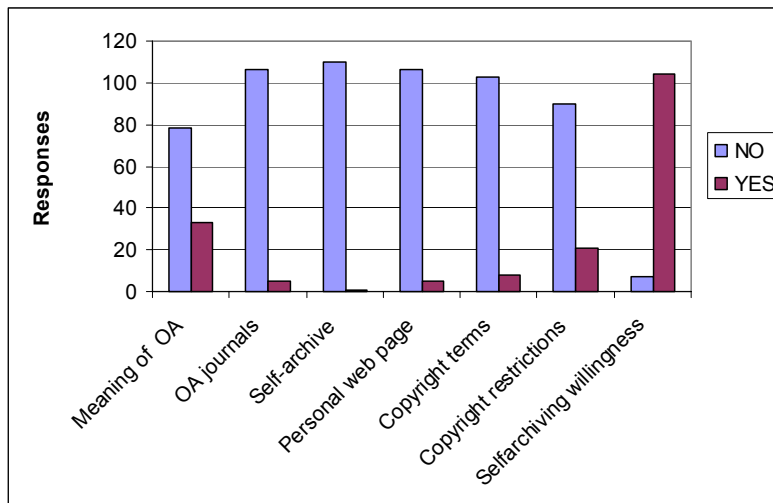


Figure 31: Compliance with an employer or funder mandate to self-archive by subject area

REPCSIC. Un repositorio institucional temático del CSIC

Respuestas de lo autores relacionadas con cuestiones open access [n= 294, respuesta= 111 (rate= 38%)]







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